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JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases—Smallpox in Tokyo and other localities in China and Japan—Plague in Hiroshima.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, April 15, as follows:

During the week ended April 8, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 786 crew and 742 passengers; 461 intending immigrants were examined as to their freedom from any loathsome or any dangerous contagious disease barred under the United States immigration laws.

An official report of infectious diseases in Yokohama during the week ended April 2, 1905, has been received at the consulate-general as follows: Enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 8 cases, 2 deaths.

Three cases of smallpox having recently occurred in Tokyo, the mayor of that city has issued a notification calling attention to the prevalence of the disease west of Osaka and pointing out the necessity of vaccination for all persons.

Several cases of smallpox are reported in Niuchwang, 1 case in the person of a foreigner, a recent arrival from Shanghai. It is reported that with a view to prevent the importation of contagious diseases, all mail arriving in Japan from the seat of war will be subjected to disinfection.

According to an official report from Formosa, 19 cases of plague, with 6 deaths, occurred in that island on the 10th instant, making the total for the present year 938 cases, with 827 deaths.

Press reports state that a fatal case of plague occurred in Hiroshima, in the person of a soldier in the Military Reserve Hospital, on April 12. Strict sanitary precautions have been enforced. Hiroshima lies 189 miles west of Kobe. Its port, Ujina, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, is a stopping place for transports passing to and from the seat of war.

Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Number of emigrants per steamship *Coptic* recommended, April 15, 1905, for rejection: For Honolulu, 16.

Per steamship *Iyo Maru*, for Seattle, April 21, 1905, 33.

MEXICO.

Report from Progreso and Merida—Mortality—Sanitary conditions—Case of yellow fever in Merida—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports, April 28, as follows:

Transactions and sanitary conditions during the two weeks ended April 28:

No quarantinable disease has been reported, the last case of yellow fever having occurred in February last.

Deaths from following causes have been reported: Enteric fever, remittent and other malarial fevers, hepatitis, nephritis, gastric and enteric affections, puerperal and infantile convulsions, traumatic tetanus, cerebral congestion, tuberculosis, pneumonia, meningitis,